United Nations E/CN.7/2002/8/Corr.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
8 March 2002

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Forty-fifth session
Vienna, 11-15 March 2002
Item 9 of the provisional agenda*
Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Report of the Executive Director

Corrigendum

Paragraph 3

At the end of the paragraph *insert*

UNDCP, through its Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, continued to provide technical assistance for the development of crop monitoring systems in countries affected by illicit crops. By the end of 2001, the activities covered all the main opium and coca producing countries, namely Afghanistan,[1] Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru.

Paragraphs 55 and 56

For the existing text *substitute*

55. UNDCP continued to coordinate its activities with the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the implementation of the national strategy for the elimination of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and supported alternative development programmes in a number of opium-poppy-growing areas. The programme included community-based development planning, small-scale basic sanitation and irrigation schemes, agricultural diversification, income-generating activities, improvement of feeder roads and basic health education. Another large alternative development project was approved during 2001. The National Opium Survey 2001, conducted by the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and UNDCP, estimated that 17,255 hectares were under opium poppy

* E/CN.7/2002/1.

V.02-51139 (E) 080302 110302

cultivation in 2001, representing a 36 per cent reduction since 1998. Potential raw opium production was estimated to be about 134 tons. Most of the reduction in opium poppy cultivation was achieved in those provinces where UNDCP and other agencies supported alternative development activities. In 2001, the Government brought forward the target date that it had set for elimination of the illicit cultivation of opium from 2006 to 2005.

56. In 2001, Myanmar became the largest illicit opium producer, following the results of the ban on opium cultivation in Afghanistan. The alternative development activities of UNDCP in the Wa region were revised in January 2001 following an external evaluation. As a result of the review, activities in 2001 were better focused, investment in infrastructure was reduced, and activities for the protection of the environment and forestry management were strengthened. UNDCP activities in Myanmar are undertaken in cooperation with other United Nations agencies operating in Myanmar, and the priority areas for common action include HIV/AIDS prevention, illicit drug control and food security.

Paragraph 107

At the end of the paragraph *insert*

UNDCP research activities are aimed at promoting a better understanding of the international drug problem through statistical and situational analyses, support for operations and policies, and a programme of publications. Those activities provide reliable data for forecasting future trends and advising Governments and organizations on effective drug control policies, strategies and countermeasures. The mapping of the global drug situation as well as the periodic analysis of drug control policies assists in reassessing operational priorities. The Database on Estimates and Long-term Trends Analysis (DELTA) was expanded to incorporate data generated by ICPO/Interpol and the World Customs Organization as well as historical data from the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to provide more comprehensive statistical and analytical information on the global drug problem. Data from DELTA are used to produce the annual statistical and analytical publication entitled *Global Illicit Drug Trends*. Three wall charts on production, trafficking and demand accompanied the publication in 2001. The expanded database was used to support policy analysis, which was provided in papers such as the "Global impact of the ban on opium production in Afghanistan", and two issues of the *Bulletin on Narcotics* entitled *Occasional Papers* and *Economic and Social Costs of Substance Abuse*.[6]

Page 24, notes

Insert

[1] UNDCP prepared a detailed analysis of the changing situation in Afghanistan in a paper entitled "Global impact of the ban on opium production in Afghanistan", which will be periodically updated.

[6] *Bulletin on Narcotics* (United Nations publication), vol. LI, Nos. 1 and 2 (1999) and vol. LII, Nos. 1 and 2 (2000).

and renumber the remaining notes and indicators in the text (paragraphs 5, 95 and 137) accordingly.